

REMARKS

Claims 30-45 are pending. Claims 30, 32, 37, 38, and 45 have been amended to correct typographical errors.

Claims 30-45 stand rejected under 35 USC § 103(a) as allegedly being unpatentable over Matsuura I (U.S. Patent No. 4,822,763), alone or in combination with Matsuura II (U.S. Patent No. 4,617,284), and/or Sasaki et al. (U.S. Patent No. 4,900,706).

In response, Applicants direct the Examiner's attention to Figs. A, B and C which compare the processes of present independent claims 30, 38 and Matsuura I, respectively (Attachment). The first step of Fig. A is reducing  $\text{Ti}(\text{OR}^1)_a\text{X}_{4-a}$  to the  $\text{Ti}^{3+}$ -containing solid product, which product corresponds to (C) solid catalyst containing precursor containing magnesium, etc., and is quite the same as the first step in Fig. B.

It must also be noted that:

- (1) The above-mentioned first steps are a step of reducing a titanium compound, i.e.,  $\text{Ti}(\text{OR}^1)_a\text{X}_{4-a}$ , with an organomagnesium compound in the presence of an organosilicon compound having a silicon-oxygen bond, and
- (2) The solid catalyst component precursor (C) is a  $\text{Ti}^{3+}$ -containing solid product. Therefore, the resulting solid catalyst component also contains  $\text{Ti}^{3+}$ .

In comparing Fig. C (i.e., the process of Matsuura I) to Figs. A and B, it can be seen that Matsuura I does not teach:

- (1) to utilize the first step of Figs. A and/or B, and
- (2) provide for  $\text{Ti}^{3+}$ , i.e., an essential component of the present invention.

Even if Matsuura I teaches to utilize a titanium compound (2) component having the same structure as present Formula (2), Matsuura I does not teach contacting that compound (2) component with the other components (1) and (3) to change that compound (2) of Formula (2) into a trivalent titanium atom-containing solid product. Specifically, while Matsuura I may teach to utilize a component having a similar structure to present Formula (2), there is neither a teaching, nor a suggestion to modify that compound into a trivalent titanium atom-containing solid product and contact that trivalent product with components (A) and (B) as recited by the claims.

As neither Maturra II nor Sasaki et al. teach to contact a trivalent titanium atom-containing solid product, Applicants respectfully present that neither of the secondary references cure the deficiencies of Maturra I alone.

In view of the above, it is respectfully submitted that all objections and rejections are overcome. Thus, a Notice of Allowance is respectfully requested.

Respectfully submitted,



Thomas P. Pavelko

Registration No. 31,689

TPP/EPR

Attorney Docket No.: TPP 30565A

STEVENS, DAVIS, MILLER & MOSHER, L.L.P.

1615 L Street, N.W., Suite 850

Washington, D.C. 20036

Telephone: (202) 785-0100

Facsimile: (202) 408-5200 or (202) 408-5088

Date: April 28, 2004

ATTACHMENT - Figs. A, B and C

Claim 30

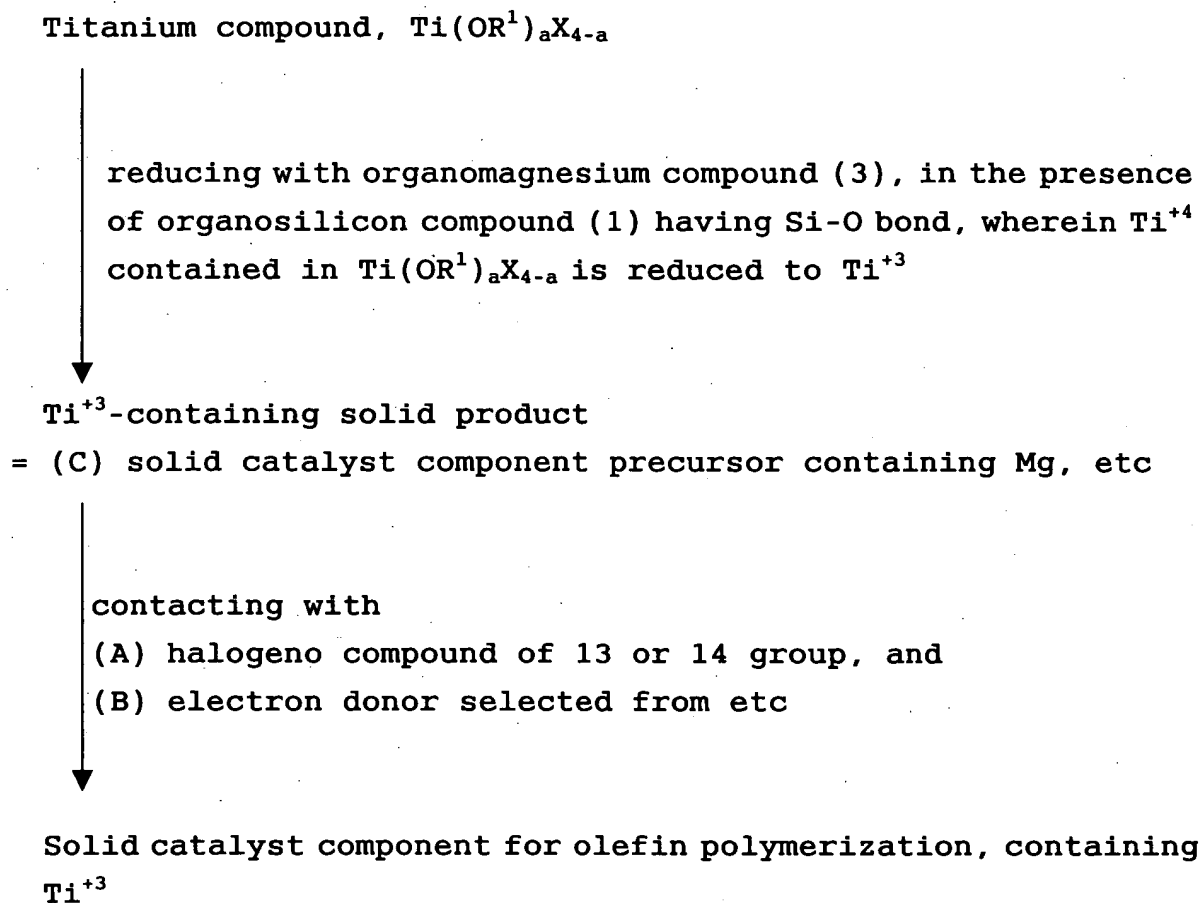


Fig. A

Claim 38

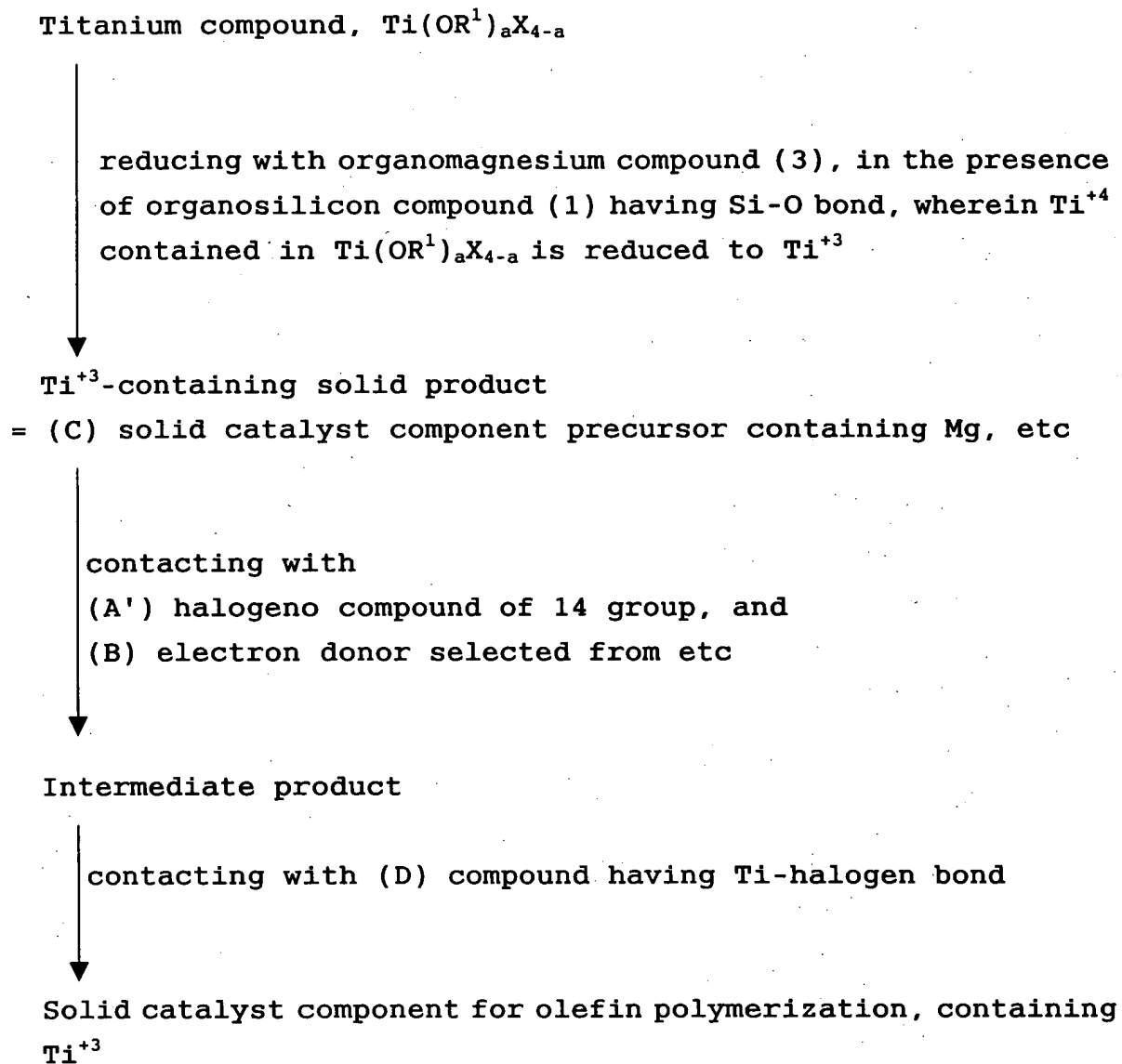


Fig. B

Claim 1 of '763 patent

- (i) contacting an alkoxy magnesium halide compound with a titanium compound containing OR' group,
- (ii) contacting a magnesium halide with a titanium tetraalkoxide and a polymeric silicon compound of the formula ---, or
- (iii) reacting an organomagnesium compound with a halogenating agent, a reducing agent or combination thereof



Product

contacting with a titanium compound containing OR<sup>1</sup> group

COMPONENT(A)

= solid catalyst component containing Ti, Mg and a halogen

contacting with

COMPONENT (B) acyl halide compound,

COMPONENT (C) OR<sup>2</sup> group-having compound selected from ---,

COMPONENT (D) silicon halide compound, and

COMPONENT (E) silicon compound of the formula ---

Contact product contained in catalyst component for olefin polymerization

Fig. C